

## XXTH LEGISLATURE.

## The Senate Passes the Land Bill to a Third Reading and Refuses to Adjourn in Honor of the Day.

## The Railway Commission Bill Passes the House by a Vote of Fifty Eight to Thirty Eight.

## THE SENATE.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 2.—Petitions were presented by Senator Armstrong, from Marion county, favoring a constitutional amendment exempting manufactures from taxation.

By Senator McDonald, from Lamar county, on the same subject.

By Senator Burgess, from Taylor and Williamson counties, against the high school tax.

By Senator Macmanus, from Starr county, favoring the prohibition of foreigners from voting upon a simple declaration of becoming citizens.

By Senator Burney, from San Antonio, against the high school tax.

Senator Glasscock, for the committee on education, reported back the bill providing for the teaching the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors and narcotics with a substitute.

Senator Armstrong, for the committee on asylums, reported favorably to require the stewards of the insane asylums to give bond, and changing the mode of appointing superintendents.

Senator Woodward reported favorably the militia bill, and it was ordered printed.

Bills introduced: By Senator Woodward, for relief of C. L. Thurman of Victoria.

The McDonald land bill was laid before the Senate and Senator Houston resumed his argument against the bill, insisting that many of its provisions were unconstitutional and that it conferred too much power upon the Land Commission.

Senator Terrell offered a substitute for the title of the bill, adding "and to prescribe and provide adequate penalties therefor." Adopted.

Senator Abercrombie moved to amend providing that not less than one section of watered land shall be sold, or where it is a fraction, not less than the fraction to any one person. Adopted.

Senator Allen moved to amend so as to give cattlemen the right to enter pastures to water their stock.

Senator Harrison offered an amendment giving an actual bona fide settler who owns one section at the time this act goes into effect the right to buy three additional sections of dry land without taking the oath provided for in the bill.

Senator Bell moved to amend the amendment requiring the settler to take an oath that he is not acting in collusion with any person or corporation. Adopted.

Senator Harrison's amendment as amended was then adopted. The bill then passed to a third reading. Yeas—Abercrombie, Allen, Armstrong, Bell, Burney, Camp Claiborne, Douglas of Grayson, Field, Frank, Garrison, Gregg, Harrison, Jarvis, Kuttile, McDonald, Macmanus, Pope, Simkins, Stinson, Terrell, Woods, Woodward. Total, 23.

Nays—Burgess, Calhoun, Houston, Lane, Upshaw. Total, 5.

Senator Terrell for judiciary committee No. 1 reported unfavorably to provide for the appointment of a stenographer for the district courts; favorably to increase the fees of jury commissioners; favorably to give owners of pastures a lien upon stock for pasture fees.

A motion by Senator Harrison to adjourn in honor of Texas independence, was defeated by the following vote: Yeas—Senators Abercrombie, Armstrong, Camp, Gregg, Harrison, Houston, Jarvis, Kuttile, Pope Simkins, Stinson, Upshaw and Woodward. Total, 12. Nays—Allen, Bell, Burgess, Burney, Claiborne, Douglas of Grayson, Field, Frank, Garrison, Glasscock, Lane, McDonald, Macmanus and Wood. Total, 15.

The House deficiency bill was laid before the Senate and the committee amendment adopted as follows: increasing the amount for special district judges from \$1700 to \$2400. Increasing the amount for attached witnesses from \$16.50 to \$25.50. For the Court of Appeals at Galveston \$25,150. For the Court of Appeals at Austin, \$18,450; to pay W. P. Lane, Colonel Darden and A. Deffenbaugh for services on the veteran board, \$450; for gas for the temporary capital, \$55.00; to pay J. B. Smith for work on the temporary capital, \$150.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Senator McDonald offered a resolution requiring the general committee clerks to assist the enrolling and engrossing clerks. Adopted.

The bill to authorize suit against the state of Kansas passed.

The resolution amending the judiciary article as recommended by the State Bar Association was laid before the Senate.

Senator Claiborne moved to decrease the term of office from eight to six years. Lost.

Senator Claiborne moved to decrease the salaries from \$5000 to \$4500 per annum.

Senator Bell offered a substitute reducing the salaries not less than \$8300.

Senator Claiborne, to compromise, offered to amend the substitute by fixing the salary at \$4900.

Senator Burney offered a substitute for all the amendments, providing that the salary of each judge shall be fixed by the Legislature at not exceeding \$5000 per annum.

Senator Houston moved to lay all the amendments and substitutes on the table. Adopted.

Senator Terrell moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed indefinitely, which would have practically killed it. Lost—yeas, 11; nays, 15.

Senator Bell then moved that the resolution lie upon the table subject to call. Adopted.

The bill requiring railways to provide crossings and openings on their right of way when fenced every one and a half miles was laid before the Senate.

An amendment by Senator Woods, providing the openings and crossing shall be every three miles, was lost.

Senator Terrell moved to amend requiring an opening in the fence where the roads pass through any enclosure when demanded by the owner of the land. Adopted.

Senator McDonald moved to amend, providing that the crossing shall be of such character as to permit of free passage of wagons and other vehicles. Adopted.

Senator Harrison moved to amend, providing that the roads shall prepare crossings across their roads where embankments are thrown up or cuts made, where the right of way is not fenced.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## Senator Plumb Makes Sport of the House, Which is Defended by Senator Gorman of Maryland.

## The House Passes the Fisheries Retaliatory Bill Practically as it Came from the Senate.

## NIXX CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Among the papers presented by the presiding officer was a communication from the Secretary of War, with copies of all dispatches from General Miles referring to the surrender of Geronimo, and the instructions and correspondence relating to same as called for by a recent resolution. Ordered printed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Senator Hoar authorizing the committee on privileges and elections to continue during recess the Texas investigation was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to consideration of the naval appropriation bills. An amendment was inserted in the item for the Bureau of Steam Engineering providing that no part of the appropriation shall be applied to the repair of engines and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated cost of the repair shall exceed 20 percent of the cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power.

Under the head of increase of the navy the committee recommends striking out the House provision for two swift double-bottomed steel cruisers and for four gunboats, all to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$4,500,000, and the substitution of two new sections providing for six protected steel cruisers, with speed of not less than twenty knots, to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$9,000,000, and appropriating that amount; also appropriating for armament of such vessels \$2,800,000; also appropriating \$6,000,000 for heavily armored vessels of floating batteries or rams for coast and harbor defense, also appropriating \$750,000 for light draught gunboats; also \$600,000 for torpedo boats, and \$600,000 for torpedoes and \$1,800,000 for armament of these vessels.

Senator Gray questioned the policy of the provision of requiring six steel cruisers to be built on or near the coast of the Pacific ocean, and two of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. This was only transmuting the Secretary of the Navy and interfering with the general objects proposed. He was in favor of the accomplishment of what the section proposed, namely, Creation of six swift, available and efficient cruisers, and therefore he moved to strike out that provision.

Senator Hale, who has charge of the bill, stated when the ten cruiser bill was up some weeks ago a similar provision had been adopted after full discussion on the motion of the Senator from Alabama [Morgan]. He had believed then and believed now that one or two of these vessels could be built, and built speedily, on the Pacific coast. The committee on the other hand, had embodied these features in this amendment taking a portionate part, as whole numbers had been cut down and instead of giving two to the Pacific coast had given one, and instead of giving three to the Gulf of Mexico had given two, leaving three to the Atlantic coast.

Senator Gray modified his motion so as to make the clause, that if it shall appear to the President that the vessels cannot be constructed at fair cost on the Pacific or the Gulf he may consider and accept bids for building said vessels at other places. Instead of suspending their construction until further action of Congress. Senator Maxey said there should be at least one great navy yard established on the Gulf coast where the best iron, steel, live oak and long-leaved pine were at hand.

The question was then taken on Senator Gray's amendment as modified, and it was rejected.

Senator Plumb moved to strike out the item \$6,000,000 for heavily armored vessels or batteries or rams for coast defense. He argued it was not possible to make armored vessels that would keep up, in power of resistance, with the increase in power of projectiles; in other words, that the power of defense was greater than the power of offense. He was quite sure that if the bill was accompanied by a provision of a tax to pay the expenditure, the expenditure would not be made. It was to some extent a concomitant of the large surplus in the treasury. He was not in favor of putting the burden of the House of Representatives, now talked of as a disorganized mob which had no conviction on any other subject, and whose only idea was to avoid an extra session of Congress. It was cruel to impose this provision upon them and to put them under certain compulsion to take it, under penalty of an extra session if they refused it. He was opposed to taking advantage of the prostrate condition of the House of Representatives, not half of whose members had been elected to the next Congress, and nearly all of whom were desirous to get out of Washington at the earliest possible moment.

Senator Hale opposed the striking out of the item.

Senator Gorman did not think the Senator from Kansas had done full justice to the conference on the part of the House in seeking to throw upon them the entire responsibility of failure to agree. The Senate had met the question as Americans, and probably had been in advance of the other branch of Congress as to the amount of money which it was willing to appropriate, but the representatives of the people had been equally earnest, and were not ready to go so far as the Senate desired. At this point of the discussion the bill was laid aside temporarily and the Senate went into secret session, and subsequently took a recess until 3:30 p. m.

REVENUE SESSION.

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on Mr. Plumb's amendment to strike out the item of \$6,000,000 for heavily armored vessels, or armored floating batteries or rams to be used for coast and harbor defense. The amendment was rejected without division.

The amendment recommended by the committee was then adopted without division. It strikes out the House provision for two swift double-bottom steel cruisers and four gunboats, all to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$4,500,000, and insert in lieu thereof section providing for the construction by contract of six protected steel cruisers with suitable armament and a speed not less than twenty knots, the cost of all the cruisers not to exceed \$9,000,000. Additional appropriations are made for machinery and armament.

One of the vessels is to be built on the Pacific coast and two on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. For every quarter knot of speed over twenty knots the contractor is to receive \$50,000, and for every quarter knot under twenty knots \$50,000 will be deducted from the contract price. Further appropriations are made as follows: For the construction of heavily armored vessels or armored floating batteries or rams, to be used for coast and harbor defense, \$8,000,000; for the construction of light draught gunboats suitable for interior waterways and canal service, \$750,000; for the construction of torpedo boats of the highest obtainable speed and efficiency, \$600,000; for torpedoes, other explosives and torpedo apparatus to be operated from naval vessels, floating batteries or rams, \$600,000, of which sum \$2,000,000 shall be immediately available for the armament of these vessels and the \$18,000,000 appropriation to be available during five years.

The next material amendment reported by the committee on appropriations and agreed to by the Senate was the following: For the purchase by the Secretary of the Navy (if he shall deem the purchase advisable) of the Destroyer, a screw steam vessel of iron, designed and built by Captain John Ericsson for \$112,000.

Senator Aldrich offered an amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of the Stiletto to be used as a torpedo boat for experimental purposes. Agreed to.

The bill and amendments were then reported to the Senate, the former proceedings being supposed to have been in committee of the whole.

Senator Edmunds called for the yeas and nays on the amendment for the six cruisers, etc.

Senator Plumb moved to amend the amendment by making the last paragraph read: "That the material used in all the naval structures provided in this act and armament for the same shall be, as far as possible, of American production, and shall be furnished and manufactured in the United States, etc." Agreed to.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—On motion of Mr. Crisp of Georgia the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution for an investigation of the accounts of the Pacific railroads were non-concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Voorhees of Washington territory, the Senate amendments were concurred in to the bill annexing a portion of Idaho to Washington territory.

Mr. Crisp resumed consideration of the conference report on the fisheries retaliatory bill. After the debate the House, by a vote of 149 yeas to 134 nays, agreed to recede from its amendment to the retaliatory bill.

Mr. Clements of Georgia made an earnest appeal to the House to stand by the House conferees. The question had become a national one, and had risen above the plane of a local fish question.

Mr. Daniels of Virginia said that the majority of the House stood on a broad American position, and he had thought that instead of being criticized and censured by the gentlemen from New England, those gentlemen would be gratified to find that there was not a man who would not make New England's cause his cause and lift the question out of the attitude of a local squabble. The position which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Rice) took was one which made this affair a squabble between New England and Canada. If it was a local squabble, let them squabble it out for themselves. But when the gentlemen brought this question to Congress it became a question between Great Britain and the United States, and when the United States took its position it ought to take a broad position, and patriotism ought not to cover to the apprehension that railroad magnates would look rather peevishly upon any attitude which might bring them into the squabble. He hoped that the House would stand by its bill, and not yield one jot or tittle. If the United States Senate chose to take the responsibility of saying that the government would not protect New England lest such protection might interfere with railroad traffic let it take that position and it would be held up to the scorn of every American citizen. [Applause.] He appealed to the House and to every Democrat to stand by the Chief Magistrate, not because he was a Democrat but because he was the representative of the nation, and deserved and ought to receive unstinted confidence in this controversy.

After a lengthy discussion of the essential points of the House bill on the fisheries and the Senate amendment thereto, which was participated in by Messrs. Hill of Illinois and Crain of Texas, who favored the Senate amendment, Messrs. Scott of Pennsylvania, Breckenridge and others in favor of the House bill, the report of the conference committee was then agreed to.

Mr. Rice moved that the House recede from its amendments to the Senate bill. Agreed to—yeas, 149; nays, 134.

Mr. Miller of Texas changed his vote from nay to yea, in order to enter a motion to reconsider, but this motion was laid upon the table—yeas, 142; nays, 132. The effect of this action is to pass the bill exactly as it passed the Senate.

Mr. Blount of Georgia presented a conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, announcing the inability of the conference to agree on the bill. He moved that the House insist on its disagreement and asked a further conference. Agreed to—yeas, 138; nays, 107.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia submitted a conference report on the joint resolution, now a bill, for the investigation of the accounts of the Pacific railroads and it was agreed to.

Mr. Trigg of Virginia submitted a conference report on the bill compensating Albert H. Emory for the construction of an iron and steel destroying machine for the United States. The bill as it passed the Senate appropriated \$200,000. This sum is reduced to \$60,000. The conference report fixes the amount at \$100,000.

Mr. Springer of Illinois opposed the report and characterized the claim as inequitable.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire vigorously defended it and considered that the claim was essentially a just one.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina denounced the claim as the most fraudulent and unjust one which had ever been presented to Congress since the foundation of the government.

Mr. Trigg defended the bill and repudiated the assertion that there was fraud in it. The conference report was adopted—yeas, 137; nays, 98.

The House then took a recess until 3 p. m.

St. Jacobs Oil is just what you need if you suffer from any sort. It never fails.

No tickets will be issued to Tex. Gazette's second annual distribution of premiums on subscriptions received after March 31, 1897.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

## Further Particulars of the Burning of the Gardner on Tombigbee River.

MOBILE, ALA., March 2.—Particulars of the burning of the steamer Gardner were received this afternoon. The fire was discovered by Captain Stone. A negro deck hand threw water on the burning bale, and in throwing another bucket fell his clothes caught fire. Panic stricken, he ran from place to place, setting fire to the cotton bales, and in a few moments the boat was in flames and all aboard over. She was in midstream and in motion. The pilots were driven from the wheel and the crew and passengers jumped overboard. Those lost were drowned. It is not thought that more than one or two were burned. Captain Stone saved himself by swimming ashore. The steamer Tally was behind the Gardner waiting to pass. As soon as the flames broke out the Tally lowered her boats and threw overboard bales of seed, sacks and planks to help the people who were jumping from the Gardner. The heat was so intense that the Tally did not dare go near, but her boats picked up a number of people. Had it not been for the assistance of the Tally but few would have been saved. When the fire broke out the Gardner was ordered to run ashore. She backed and the bells were rung for going ahead, but the engines were driven from their posts by the flames and the boat drifted into the woods on the opposite side from the place where there was a practicable landing. The pilot, W. H. Wilson, remained in the pilot-house until he found his signals were not obeyed, and then the flames were licking the side of the pilot-house, when he fled for his life. He is much praised for his heroism. The report of the loss of life is confirmed. It is as follows: S. C. BLACKMAN, J. L. GRAY and two children, Mrs. W. T. REMBERT and three children, T. A. L. GRAHAM, colored, JOHN BRYANT, steward, GREEN JENKINS, HENRY FORD, HAYWARD HUDSON, L. LINDSEY, VIRGIL JONES, AMOS HARRIS, and three unknown persons.

Mrs. Rembert was the wife of the clerk, and part owner of the boat and lived in Mobile. She remained on board with her passengers living in the upper Tombigbee district. The Gardner was built five years ago. Valued at \$75,000; fully insured. "The cotton was insured in local companies for \$25,000. A cabin boy of the Tally, named Barber, colored, performed heroic deeds in saving five lives which he did by swimming ashore with those in the water. The screams of those on board were heartrending. Mrs. W. T. Rembert threw one child into the water, her husband taking the other two. Then she jumped in. All but her husband were drowned. Mrs. Jule Rembert was also on board, but was saved from drowning. She is at Demopolis and is in a critical condition.

A Residence Burned. \*  
Special to the Gazette.

PALESTINE, TEX., March 2.—At 3 p. m. the residence of John England in West Palestine was totally destroyed by fire. The loss on the building is \$1600, insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe for \$1200. The furniture was slightly damaged in moving. It was insured in the Commercial for \$500.

A Small Fire.  
Special to the Gazette.

MCKINNEY, TEX., March 2.—An alarm of fire was caused last night by the bursting of a lamp in the servant's room at the Foote House, and what threatened to be an extensive conflagration was checked by prompt action. Mr. Johnson, the proprietor, was badly burned about the head in his efforts to put out the fire.

RICH TRADE WE OVERLOOK.  
Wealth of South America Left to England and France to Monopolize.

British capital and enterprise have found in South America a field which has been of almost inestimable advantage, not only to those engaged directly in the trade, but to the entire public of Great Britain. For a long period British merchants and manufacturers have practically had a monopoly of supplying the wants of South America. They have, however, in a large degree, been merely the factors to dispose of the surplus product of the various American countries. Within recent years France, Germany and Belgium, always large consumers of those products, have, by systematic efforts, very largely increased the sale of their commodities by way of exchange. The great preponderance of English commodities still disposed of to South Americans is indicated and fairly illustrated by the statistics of the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic and the Empire of Brazil. During 1884 the imports of the former were \$64,058,148; France, Germany and Belgium sold \$32,904,007. Of the products of the Argentine Republic England took only \$7,211,637, while the other three countries consumed \$35,212,029. The imports from France were \$16,785,590, and the exports to were \$22,518,371. The imports from Belgium were \$7,249,787, and the exports to were \$14,789,845. Germany sold \$8,305,000 and bought \$6,819,713.

The trade of the empire of Brazil for 1885 with the same countries was as follows: Imported from Great Britain, \$10,860,325; exported to Great Britain, \$2,643,230.79. From France, \$5,930,883.96; exported to France, \$3,125,254. From Germany, \$4,785,055.50; exported to Germany, \$4,875,241.81. During the year 1885 the United States sold to the Argentine Republic to the extent of \$4,676,501, and bought \$4,328,510 of goods. During 1885 the United States sold to Brazil \$7,317,293 and bought \$45,263,660 of goods. The volume of our trade with these two countries was \$52,550,953, and the balance against was \$37,946,617. The balance of trade in favor of England from the same countries was \$40,733,545.

Every dollar's worth we sold to the Argentine Republic and Brazil was paid for in drafts on London. Every dollar's worth he bought we paid for in the same way; moreover, the great bulk of what we bought and sold came and went in British ships.

The superficial area of the Argentine Republic is six times greater than that of France and Germany combined. It extends from the twenty-second degree to the fifty-fifth degree of south latitude, and from the Atlantic ocean to the highest ridge of the Andes. The extent of territory is about 2,000,000 square miles, and less than one-tenth of this is unfit for cultivation. Three-quarters of the whole area lies within the southern temperate zone. The climate is delightful. The population in 1884 was estimated at 3,152,160 souls, exclusive of Indians, and during 1885 and 1886 more than 250,000 immigrants landed in Buenos Ayres, the great majority of whom were thrifty agriculturists and mechanics.

The government of the Argentine Republic is modeled after that of the United States. The President is elected for six years. The Congress is composed of Senators and Deputies, the former being apportioned as in the United States, two to each state, and an addition of two to the capital city; and the latter, one to each 20,000 inhabitants, the capital city having its proportion of deputies.

The trade of Buenos Ayres is immense, whether measured by the number of vessels and their tonnage arriving and departing during the year or by the money value of the exports and imports. During 1884 the number of steamers arriving in the La Plata was 3745, whose aggregate tonnage was 2,278,704 tons. The departures were 3455, representing 2,263,023 tons. The number of sailing vessels arriving was 321, with a tonnage of 733,655 tons, and the departures were 272, carrying 589,269 tons. The total arrivals of steam and sailing vessels were 10,976, with a tonnage of 3,012,363, while the departures were 9187, with tonnage of 2,852,292 tons; the aggregate total being 10,168 vessels with a carrying capacity of 5,864,655 tons. The foreign commerce of the republic for the year 1884 was \$162,085,980, against \$140,645,804 for 1883 and \$121,624,784 for 1882. This was an increase of \$30,439,099 in two years.

The movements of commerce on the Parana and Uruguay rivers in 1884 amounted to \$41,304,876. Of this sum wheat and flour represented \$4,063,904. The great bulk of this trade of \$162,103,980 was done by Germany, Belgium, France and Great Britain. These five countries traded with the Argentine Republic in 1884 to the extent of \$115,955,467. Great Britain had the decided advantage—her goods selling to the amount of \$30,757,894, while she took of the products of the Republic only the sum of \$7,211,637 worth. The trade of the United States with the Argentine Republic in 1884 was \$11,519,680, of which she bought \$4,064,848 and sold \$7,454,832.

It is a notorious fact that American cottons are far better than those made in England. Years ago they were well known throughout South America, and so great was the reputation they had that to-day Manchester cottons—flimsy fabrics filled with string—are sold because they have the trade mark of an American eagle stamped on them and marked "the best American cotton." Within a year or two Georgia manufacturers have been sending sample lots of their goods to Brazil, and without any particular exertion further than this are securing a fair demand for their wares.

The following are some of the articles concerning which inquiries are constantly received: Fire engines of latest design and improvements; building materials, such as cast-iron columns and fronts for business buildings, rolled iron girders, encaustic tiles; brick-making machinery, electric light machinery, small steam launches, tugboats, dredging machinery, steam engines, fixed, semi-portable and portable; machinery for making fish oil, for linseed crushing, for fax breaking, for stone breaking, for sewing socks; gas engines, gas stoves, pumps of simple construction for farm work; horse powers and wind mills, and pump worked by both; rivets, bolts, chains, bar iron, tin plate, wire ropes, steel ropes, flour mills on the roller system, points, soda ash, paint oil, syphon bottles for aerated water, bags of frozen mutton, kidneys, tongues, etc.; machinery for stamping tins, agate, hollow-ware, stationery and book-binding goods, paper, for newspapers (the manufacture of paper would be profitable), straw boards; wood pulp machinery could be introduced. Builders' and saddlery hardware, mechanics' tools; carriage hardware and fittings are in demand.

There are many banks in Buenos Ayres, but there is absolutely no banking business done with the United States. Even our Minister and Consuls have to draw for their salaries. The disbursements to our naval force in La Plata waters, the rendezvous of our South Atlantic squadron, have to be through London. You cannot remit to or from South America except by way of London. We pay \$50,000,000 a year to Brazil alone in exchange on London.

Commercial travelers would do well to visit the Ellis Hotel for good sample rooms.

Excursion to California and Mexico. Rates to San Francisco and return, \$60, good to return for six months. To City of Mexico and return \$75.00, good for sixty days to return. Holders of excursion tickets to San Francisco can stop at El Paso and get excursion tickets to City of Mexico. Rate, El Paso to Mexico and return \$51. Excursion leaves Fort Worth March 10.

C. D. Lusk, Ticket Agent.

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Travel between North Texas and New Orleans and Galveston is increasing daily, and the Houston and Texas Central Railway meets the requirements of the traveling public with an additional train to New Orleans and Galveston daily between North Texas and Galveston and New Orleans. By this new arrangement passengers from Fort Worth can secure sleeper berths at ticket office, and leave Fort Worth 5:20 p. m., arrive in Galveston 8:50 a. m. and New Orleans 8:05 p. m.

Renew your subscription at once to the Weekly Gazette no matter when it expires, and get it to the second semi-annual distribution. No tickets will be issued after March 31.

Dr. Arthur D. Ansell, M. D., Physician, surgeon, and apothecary. Office over postoffice. Specialties, diseases of women and children, surgery and surgical diseases.

Wanted—Copies of Daily Gazette. Anyone having all the numbers of the Daily Gazette for the month of January, 1886, and will part with them, will please communicate with business manager of the Gazette. We need them to complete our files. Of this it should not be the eye of the party who borrowed, they will please return them at once.

Have you a father, mother, brother or sister that would like a first-class newspaper? Subscribe to the Weekly Gazette and get for yourself a ticket in the drawing.